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FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Review.

A Dissertation on the Course and probable Termination of the Niger. By LIEUT. GEN. SIR RUFANE DONKIN, G. C. H. K. C. B. and F. R. S. 8vo. London. 1829.

This is a lively, learned, and original discussion of the question in modern geography, which has excited an interest beyond any other. Sir Rufane, we think, possesses many of the qualities which go to form a good critical geographer. He has learning, ingenuity, and candour; and the due and cautious application of these qualities may aid him hereafter to solve difficult problems, and to bring ancient and modern geography into harmony. Although, therefore, we consider him as having failed in the precise object of the present volume, and on the whole, as not having thoroughly sounded the depths of African geography, yet we have followed him with pleasure through some of the curious veins of research which he has opened; and we should gladly meet him again, endeavoring to trace, with somewhat more of patient induction, certain of the thorny tracks in which the geographical enquirer is still entangled.

Sir Rufane begins with some etymological remarks on the origin of the names which have been assigned to the greatest rivers. He has collected numerous facts, which go far to prove, that these, in many instances, are derived from the blue or black

colour, which their waters exhibit. Nile, or Neil, in all the oriental languages, signifies blue,—consequently, the Nile is the blue river. The Indus is very usually called the Nile; and our author has heard a native of Hindostan apply the same appellation to the Ganges. The Bahr-el-Azrek also signifies blue river. Black is likewise an appellation specially applied to rivers of the first magnitude. The Hindoos call the ocean Kala, or Kolla Panee,—the Black Water. Μέλας is the name often given by the Greeks to the Nile, as well as to a large river in Thessaly; and *Shihor*, in Hebrew, bears the same import. Sir Rufane informs us, that he has in vain enquired among oriental scholars, for any signification which can be attached to the word *Quolla*. We wonder at this, seeing he has himself cited *Kolla* as the Hindoo term signifying black; and K and Q are altogether convertible, and are converted in this very name. Our author rejects also the support which his theory might have derived from the name *Niger*; contending that the Νιγέρ of Ptolemy is the original of the term and has no known signification. The name certainly does not occur in Herodotus, Strabo, or probably any Greek writer prior to Ptolemy; nor is it, we believe, recognised in central, or indeed any part of modern Africa. But *Niger* does occur in Pliny and other Roman writers, who wrote before Ptolemy; and we strongly surmise, with Major Rennell, that this is its real original, and that *Nigeir* is a mere *hellenizing* of *Niger*.

We have followed our author through these etymologies, as they appear curious and correct to a great extent; but we do not find that he has brought them to bear very conclusively on the illustration of African geography. His inference is, that the terms Nile, Quolla, Niger, are often applied, not to any particular river, but to any *great river*, and should be translated not *the*, but *a* Nile, *a* Niger,—a deep blue, or dark river. His chief application of the doctrine, is to neutralize Herodotus' inference of the western derivation of the Nile, founded on the report of the Nassamonian youths, who being carried to a great city of interior Africa, found there a large river, flowing in this direction. Ηλα δε τῷ Ηολίῳ περὶ ποταμού μεγάλου,—περὶ δὲ αὐτὸν Ετεαρχός αἱρεσθαι φάει· καὶ Ετεαρχός τηλεβαθύντο εἴσαι τὸν Νεῖλον.—By the city flowed a great river from west to east; and Etearch-

chus (who gave the information) supposed that this was the Nile.' Our author having by diligent search through the manuscript copies of Herodotus, found two of high authority, in which the *γον* is wanting, contends that Etearchus here infers the existence not of *the*, but of *a* Nile; merely of a large blue, or black river. The context, however, appears in the most decided manner, to fix an opposite sense. Herodotus was enquiring as to the source, not of a Nile, but of the Egyptian Nile, by tracing it from its mouth to Meroe, and then to the Isle of the Exiles; where, finding positive information cease, he has recourse to the story of the Nasamonians, and the opinion of Etearchus, as the only means by which any light could be thrown on its origin and early course. To have said, then, 'that the Nasamonians had discovered a great river, and Etearchus supposed that this was a great river,' would neither have had any meaning in itself, nor any bearing on the subject under discussion. The passage can be made connected and significant, only by the usual understanding, that the Nasamonians having discovered a great river, Etearchus supposed that this river was *the Nile*. Sir Rufane, we are aware, objects to the word *supposed*; but allowing his own interpretation of *συμβαλλομαι*, and making it, 'Etearchus added,' we do not see that this reading could occasion any difference.

We may here notice that, so far as our very slight materials go, we incline to concur with our author, in believing the river reached by the Nasamonian adventurers to be one in central Africa, and most probably the Yeou. True, at a certain point, the adventurers are said to have turned westward; but admitting *στροφης ποταμον* to signify simply west, the term must seemingly be understood as modified by the general direction of the journey, which, being undertaken with a view to penetrate inward from the northern coast, was essentially south: Thus, in travelling from London to Carlisle by way of York, one might say, after passing the latter city, that he turned west, though the general direction was still north. No other part of the interior seems to furnish this great river,—at least till we reach the tract behind the Mauritanian Atlas, and this would be as distant as Bornou; and being even somewhat to the north of the Cyrenaic territory, would imply an entire change of the original direction.

Our author next endeavours to pave the way for his theory by an analysis of the geographical system of Ptolemy; and this being the part of the discussion on which he lays his main stress, and being really, in itself, very curious, claims some attention. He makes, however, a singular stumble at the threshold, when he roundly charges Ptolemy with an error of *ten degrees* in the latitude of his own Observatory at Alexandria. Could Ptolemy have committed an error of this magnitude, on a point of such easy investigation, his fame as a geographer and astronomer must have fallen at once to the ground. We know not how Sir Rufane, whose object is elsewhere to claim almost implicit faith for the graduation of Ptolemy, should have fallen into so great an error against himself, on so simple a point. Ptolemy's latitude of Alexandria is 31 degrees;—the best modern authorities vary from 31 degrees 11 minutes, to 31 degrees 16 minutes.

Having alluded to this mistake, we shall proceed to consider the corrections which Sir Rufane proposes on the Ptolemaic geography. His first consists in no less than an alteration of the first meridian, drawn by Ptolemy through the most easterly of what he calls the *Fortunate isles*. These have in modern times been universally viewed as the Canaries; the most westerly of which, Ferro, was long adopted from Ptolemy by the European nations as their first meridian. Sir Rufane, however, has the merit of first remarking that, while the Canaries differ from the latitude assigned by Ptolemy to his Fortunate islands by fifteen degrees—an error certainly enormous—the Cape de Verd islands are almost precisely in that latitude. Important, however, as this observation is, there are still difficulties attending the transference. First, we may ask, where then would be the Canaries, which must have been passed on the way to this remoter group? This objection would appear almost insurmountable, did we not see in Ptolemy two islands,—Autolaa and Cerne, (not seemingly the Cerne of Hanno,) which are nearly in the proper position of the Canaries, and may be part of that group. Another difficulty is, that the Cape de Verd islands cannot be designated as happy, fortunate, or beautiful. Sir Rufane candidly declares, ‘there is not a viler spot on the face of the earth.’ Even this objection is not perhaps so fatal, as might at first be supposed.—Various allusions act on the human mind in regard to such re-

mote and dimly observed extremities of the earth. The idea formed of them, is likely to be, to a great extent, slight, fanciful, and poetical.

But though, for these reasons, we are not prepared to reject this new adjustment of Ptolemy's first meridian, Sir Rufane will probably find on examination, that it can by no means effect that complete reform, which he imagines, in the longitudes of that geographer. To prove this, let us take a general view of the imperfect principles on which Ptolemy founded his graduation. That pompous display of latitudes and longitudes, under which he comprehends all the leading positions on the globe, rested on a very slender basis of observation. Latitude, indeed, can be ascertained by very simple operations performed on the spot; hence, in the civilized countries round the Mediterranean, and up the Nile, as far as Syene, all the leading positions,—Alexandria, Rhodes, Rome, Marseilles, &c. are brought very near to the truth. Beyond this sphere, observation does not appear to have extended; and the latitudes, in receding from it, either to the north or south, become always more and more inaccurate. Longitude, again, can be ascertained only by contemporaneous observations made at distant points, with delicate instruments, and by accurate observers. These were operations which lay beyond the resources of astronomy at that early period. There is nothing to show that Ptolemy had a single observation of longitude on which to found his delineation of the earth.

In absence of any celestial observations, all the longitudes of Ptolemy, and all the latitudes north and south of the Mediterranean, must have been calculated out of itinerary measures. This mode, which can never arrive at any rigid precision, was at that early period, subject to the greatest imperfection. The itineraries were reckoned from the sailing of ships, the march of armies, the journeying of mercantile caravans; and generally, the calculation was made according to the time employed, without due consideration of the windings of the road, the variations in the rate of travelling, accidental delays, or exaggerations used by those who traversed distant and unknown regions. These circumstances all tended to the overrating of distances; and we know that they were overrated in every system of ancient ge-

ography. This source of error was in Ptolemy greatly aggravated by the Geodesic system which he adopted. Eratosthenes had made the degree consist of 700 stadia, which being beyond the real length, counteracted in some measure the excess of his itineraries; but Ptolemy, having adopted the measurement of Posidonius, making the degree 500 stadia, (less than 50 G. miles,) and converting his amplified itineraries into these small degrees, increased his longitudes in an extraordinary manner. It might indeed be supposed that all these longitudes would be modified, and the amount of error reduced, by the movement of his first meridian farther to the west. But, in fact, the influence of that meridian was neutralized by another error, contrary to his general one, in which Ptolemy was early involved. If Sir Rufane will examine the longitudes of Mauritania Tingitania, (varying from 6 to 7 deg.,)—of Gadeira or Cadiz (5 deg. 10 min.)—of Calpe, and Abyla, the Pillars of Hercules (7 deg. 30 min.) he will find them all decidedly too low, even for the rejected meridian of the Canaries. The source of this error at once appears, when we look at the structure of Ptolemy's Africa, the western coast of which, instead of south-west, is made to run south-east; so that while the most northerly points are placed in long. 6 deg. E. the most southerly are in long. 13 deg. or 14 deg. E. It might not be difficult to point out the causes which led to so remarkable a *mis-orienting* of this coast; but for our present purpose, the fact is enough. The above longitudes, and especially those of the Straits, being undoubtedly the practical base from which Ptolemy calculated those of his great line reaching across the earth,—it follows, that his first meridian, from this early period, ceased to exercise any influence on their general tenor. This singular countervailing error, committed at the very entrance of the Mediterranean, causes a number of the longitudes on that sea to make some approach to the truth; but the train of Ptolemy's errors becomes manifest, when we compare the Straits with Alexandria, and find the difference made fifty-five degrees when it should be only thirty-six;—an error of nineteen degrees, which makes the Mediterranean longer by one half than it really is. Yet this error remained in the modern maps till it was disclosed by the observations of the French Academicians towards the end of the seventeenth century.

Proceeding still eastward, we find Ptolemy's excess of longitude from the Straits to the mouth of the Indus, to be *thirty-one* degrees; to the mouth of the Ganges *forty-one*; to the capital of China, (Sera Metropolis,) supposing it Pekin, *fifty-three* degrees. Thus we see Ptolemy's errors accumulate always in proportion to the length of the line upon which the calculation is made; so that scarcely any of them, as they stand, are of any value; though M. Gosselin has no doubt shown that by the application of a certain regular ratio of reduction, they may be made to come surprisingly near the truth.

The series of longitudes now noticed are those drawn along Ptolemy's great central line, and through the countries with which he was best acquainted. His calculations could not fail to be much more inaccurate, when applied to the vast interior deserts of Africa. We have no idea that he could even have any itineraries, reaching across from the Atlantic, on which to found them. They are evidently fixed, or rather conjectured, from their supposed relation to points on the Mediterranean. Thus, on the whole, it appears, that though Ptolemy's latitudes and longitudes may exhibit the relative position of places and countries adjacent to each other, yet, taken simply as they stand, they have scarcely a chance of coming near the truth, and cannot with safety be adduced in support of any system or theory.

We may deal in the same manner with Ptolemy's descriptive detail of positions in Interior Africa, notwithstanding our author's ingenious efforts to force them into the support of his favourite theory. It may spare us a more particular examination when we observe, that he cannot find in Ptolemy, the Tchad, the grandest natural feature of Interior Africa; and, that the Nigrition Lake, Ptolemy's grandest feature, cannot in his scheme, be any longer discovered. It is admitted as possible to give a *translation*, but not a *meaning*, to Ptolemy's description of his principal river courses. It is found necessary to suppose lakes dried up, or carried by a *land-slip* to the distance of two or three hundred miles;—rivers, once subterraneous, now risen to the surface;—others, that formerly overflowed the plains, now rolling below ground. These mighty changes, which are so familiar to geographical theorists, are exceedingly rare in nature;

and it surely cannot be maintained, when Ptolemy's *data* must be remodelled by such processes, that their coincidence with modern features can be very striking.

The Garamantic φαράνξ, identified with the copper-mines of Fertit, is made, by Sir Ruffane, the Key of his Central African system. He has justly exposed the absurd mistranslations of the moderns ;—one making it a valley, another a mountain, and a third, to lose nothing—*Garamantica vallis mons* : while he proves it to signify a chasm, a place with rents or fissures. But neither this description, nor, for reasons already stated, the approximation in point of longitude, can go far in identifying it with the mines of Fertit, placed in our maps only from the loose itineraries obtained by Browne in Darfur. We fear, if Sir Ruffane weighs well the term *Garamantic*, it will carry him to a very remote quarter of the continent ; and will surprisingly restrict both the extent and precision of Ptolemy's knowledge of Central Africa. The Garamantes are a people minutely described by the ancient writers; Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny; all of whom fix them in the territory of Fezzan, and especially in that part of it of which Garama, the modern Germa, is the capital. Yet the Garamantes of Ptolemy, from their relation to Augila, and other particulars, appear evidently to be the same people ; and the term *Pharanx*, does not ill correspond to the deep rocky valley in which the map of Captain Lyon represents Germa as situated. Hence the suggestion inevitably presents itself,—whether the whole Central Africa of Ptolemy was not confined to the country north of the great desert. This suspicion is much strengthened, when we find Mauritania and Cyrenaica made its northern boundary; the Bagrada, or river of Tunis, derived from Mount Usurgala, which gives rise also to the Gir; and the Cynips or river of Cyrenaica, made to rise from a deep interior position. After this, it seems impossible to reject altogether the limitation of Ptolemy's precise knowledge to the territory north of the great desert: yet we are not disposed to admit that he knew absolutely nothing of the ulterior regions. It seems probable that the Tibbo and the Tuarick, those ancient possessors of the great desert, would then, as now, carry on some intercourse between Northern and Central Africa; that rumours would thus be wafted across that vast expanse, of the mighty

rivers and lakes of the interior; and that these reaching Ptolemy by way of Fezzan, were by him blended with that region,—amplifying all its dimensions, and giving it a character not its own. Either Ptolemy had such a knowledge of Central Africa, or he had none at all; in either case, it is impossible to make out from him any thing definitive or connected respecting the geographical features of that obscure region.

Having thus shown, as we think, that Ptolemy's Geography, from its imperfections, was incapable of supporting any system relative to Central Africa, we have thought it unnecessary to view it in relation to Sir Rufane's actual theory; or even, as yet, to state what that theory is. It is now high time to do so, and to consider it in reference to modern information, which alone affords any solid materials for deciding the question. Sir Rufane, then, takes up the Niger, where it was last seen by Clapperton, rolling southward from Boussa. He supposes it there to turn eastward,—to become the Yeou, and pour itself by that channel into the Tchad. Thence, in despite of the negative testimony of Barea Gana, it finds some passage above or below ground, by which it issues forth, and proceeds west and north, till it has united itself with the Misselad, from Lake Fittre. Out of this junction arises the Nile of Bornou, which rolls a broad stream northward, through the sands to the west of Nubia, till it enters the Lakes of Domboo,—supposed to be the *Chelonidae* of Ptolemy. Here to human eye it disappears; but as these lakes, it is contended, cannot be the final receptacle of so great a river, Sir Rufane has contrived for it a course beneath the silicious sands of Africa, by which moisture, it is said, is always transmitted, and never absorbed. Thus it pours to the northward its subterraneous stream, till it approaches the Mediterranean; when, coming into contact with the violent tide which agitates the Syrtis, it forms that marshy quicksand, of which such alarming reports are given by ancient and modern navigators. The Nile of Bornou did not always hold this dark and hidden course: at one time, we are assured, it had its cities, its sages, its warriors, its works of art, and its inundations, like the Classic Nile.—The great Nile of Central Africa rolled forward majestically to the shores of the Mediterranean, through countries swarming with people, and animated by intelligence; and

through valleys either bespangled by cities, or enamelled by the varied productions of a luxuriant soil, fertilized by the waters of a noble stream, whose very existence has been for centuries forgotten.'

Afterwards, in a strain of high animation, Egypt is forewarned of her fate :—

'In the same way shall perish the Nile of Egypt and its valley! its pyramids, its temples, and its cities! The Delta shall become a plashy quicksand—a second Syrtis! and the Nile shall cease to exist from the Lower Cataract downwards; for this is about the measure or height of the giant principle of destruction already treading on the Egyptian valley, and which is advancing from the Libyan Desert, backed by other deserts whose names and numbers we do not even know, but which we have endeavoured to class under the ill-defined denomination of Sahara,—advancing, I repeat, to the annihilation of Egypt and all her glories, with the silence, but with the certainty too, of all-devouring time!

There is something quite appalling in the bare contemplation of this inexorable onward march of wholesale death to kingdoms, to mighty rivers, and to nations; the more so, when we reflect that the destruction must, from its nature, be not only complete, but *eternal*, on the spot on which it falls!'

But from these sublime and awful contemplations, let us return to Boussa, and examine the actual steps by which Sir Rufane conducts the Niger through so strange and devious a course. First, as has been said, he makes it turn east, and, as the Yeou, flow into Lake Tchad. It might not be difficult to show, that the general tenor of Denham and Clapperton's accounts derives this comparatively small river from the hilly region southward of Houssa. But any lengthened discussion is superseded by Lander's route from Kano to Dunrora; which, bringing him within a day's journey of the Shary, made a section across the only line by which the Quolla could connect itself with the Yeou. The Shary is, then, the only possible channel by which the waters of the Niger can be poured into the Tchad; and as Sir Rufane may hold that it will equally serve his purpose, we shall suppose this to be the case, and proceed to consider its farther progress.

That the Tchad is insufficient to contain the mass of waters poured into it, is an opinion generally prevalent, though, to ourselves, the impossibility does not appear very manifest. Denham and Clapperton describe this lake as an immense expanse, navi-

gated by decked vessels, and containing large islands, in which a people, called the Bidoomah, have established a formidable piratical power. Its extraordinary extension during the rains, —covering then vast districts that are afterwards abandoned, may account for the surplus waters poured in during that season, and indicates little the existence of any ample or regular outlet. The weight of testimony certainly preponderates against any river flowing out of the Tchad; however as the testimony is not quite complete, let us concede that there may be such a river, and pursue its further course.

Sir Rufane having, as he thinks, conducted the Niger into and out of the Tchad, carries it eastward, till he effects its junction with the Misselad, supposed to have flowed into and out of Lake Fittre. Of the Misselad we shall say very little, since all we know of it is from the report of Browne, to whom it was represented as flowing to the south of Darfur. The passage through Lake Fittre, and conversion into the Wad-el-Ghazel, are mere geographical hypotheses. Still more hypothetical is its junction with the Niger, hypothetically brought out of Lake Tchad. The junction, however, being supposed, this Nile of Bornou, represented in our maps for the last thirty years, as flowing northward towards the Mediterranean, becomes the basis on which Sir Rufane rests the main weight of his hypothesis. But the mere presence of a geographical feature on the maps of Africa, till we have ascertained how it found its place, can scarcely be considered as forming even a presumption in favour of its actual existence. We hesitate not to say that, in the place and direction now assigned in our maps, there is no such river. The river of Bornou is and can be no other than the river, which flows through Bornou:—that is, the Yeou Bornou, as we formerly observed, (vol. xliv. p. 218-19,) through the indistinct and misconceived notices collected by the first African missionaries, was placed a thousand miles distant from what Denham and Clapperton have now ascertained to be its real position. Bornou being thus removed to this great distance, the river of Bornou moves along with it; and instead of running northward through the great desert towards the Mediterranean, is found to run eastward through Central Africa to fall into the Tchad. With it must depart every foundation on which Sir Rufane can rest his hypothesis; for there is now neither proof nor presump-

tion of any great river flowing through this part of Africa, to the north of the tenth or twelfth degrees of latitude; or which, consequently, is not at least twenty degrees distant from the embouchure which he has provided for it.

With regard to the nature of that embouchure, a few words will suffice. We observed, in treating of Captain Beechey's late expedition to the Syrtis, (vol. xlviii. p. 225) that there is nothing in that gulf strictly meriting the appellation of quicksand, from which it has derived so much celebrity. There is, however, an extensive, deep, and dangerous marsh; and the one, doubtless, may be just as well calculated for receiving the Niger as the other. But be it marsh or be it quicksand, we hope to be excused from just now plunging farther into it. The Niger must be brought nearer, and by some legitimate channel, before we can consider the discussion as at all relevant. At present, when all we know is, that in one part of Africa, there is a river, and in another, nearly two thousand miles distant, a vast marsh, the hypothesis that this river must penetrate so immense a space under ground, to form the marsh, seems to overleap every bound of reasonable concession or genuine theory. The phenomenon of a stream partially subterraneous is not very uncommon on a small scale; but, that one of the great rivers which water a continent should have its flood thus disposed of, is, we apprehend, wholly without example; for the instances alleged by Ptolemy and Pliny were manifestly mere hypotheses, by which two or three imperfectly known rivers were, in their system, linked together into one.

Having disposed thus freely of the main question, we have to repeat that notwithstanding the failure as to it, which we consider complete, the work displays decided marks of scholarship and talent; and, viewed as the production of a very gallant soldier, whose life has been passed amidst active scenes, is certainly entitled to much commendation. It embraces, we may add, various curious collateral discussions, into some of which, had not our limits been exhausted, we might have been tempted to dip. As it is, we shall only recommend to the inquisitive reader, the discussions respecting the direction and character of the mountain-chains of Africa, the probable sources of the Congo, and the comparison between the geographical systems of Ptolemy and D'Anville.

Temperance in Liberia.

Some surprise has been expressed, that measures were not adopted by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, to prohibit the introduction of ardent spirits into the Colony of Liberia. But those who have felt this surprise, have doubtless been unacquainted with the circumstances which render the execution of measures to this effect impossible. They have not been aware that in the judgment of the most sober and worthy Colonists, the native traders would entirely abandon the Colony, were ardent spirits absolutely excluded from its commerce; that, consequently, any order of the Board requiring this exclusion, would be viewed as little less than an order to abandon all traffic with the natives; that facilities for introducing the article clandestinely are innumerable; and that if it were prohibited it would be offered by slave traders on the coast within a few leagues of the Colony, thus encouraging the natives to sell their brethren for the gratification, or rather the miseries of Intemperance, and rendering them the instruments of their own self-destruction, rather than labourers to build up a Christian Colony.

The Managers have believed, that in addition to the heavy duties imposed upon ardent spirits, which have operated greatly to diminish the quantity introduced into the Colony, nothing more effectual could be done to promote the cause of temperance in Liberia, than earnestly to recommend the formation of Temperance Societies on the principle of entire abstinence, and its utter abandonment as an article of trade with the natives.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, Nov. 5th, 1850, on motion by F. S. Key, Esq. it was

"Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare an address to the Colonists, to be sent out by the next vessel, in which, among other things to be recommended to their observance, for their welfare, he shall encourage them to form Temperance Societies, and adopt such other measures as may tend to diminish the use and the sale of ardent spirits in the Colony; and also, that in the commerce with the natives, they discontinue dealing in such articles, also, that the Secretary communicate to the Colonial Agent the wishes of the Board upon this subject."

The following is an extract from the Address prepared in obedience to the foregoing Resolution.

"The Managers are grieved and mortified to think that ardent spirits should still be an article of trade in Liberia, and that the poor natives

should be encouraged to seek from this Christian colony this bane to their improvement, peace and lives. Nothing can justify the continuance of this traffic, and the Managers call upon the settlers, as they value their happiness, their reputation and the Divine favor, utterly to exclude ¹ ardent spirits (excepting the small quantity which may be required for medical purposes) from the Colony. They exhort all the worthy settlers immediately to form *Temperance Societies*, and to make entire abstinence from ardent spirits as an article of common use and trade, a condition of membership. Societies of this kind have been established throughout nearly the whole of the United States, and benefits the most extensive and salutary have resulted from their influence. The demand for ardent spirits in the Colony, has already excited the fears and chilled the hopes of some of its most liberal and devoted friends in this country, nor can their zeal and courage be renewed until efficient measures shall have been adopted to lessen and indeed to discontinue forever this demand. Whenever public sentiment requires it, this demand will cease, and therefore the Managers urge every good citizen to consider what he can do to produce such dispositions among the settlers as shall incline them to banish this article from the commerce of the Colony. Should Intemperance ever prevail in the Colony, it will prove more terrible and destructive than pestilence or famine, fire or sword. It will break up all that is firm and darken all that is bright in the constitution and hopes of the Colony. It will render that settlement, which was designed to enlighten and to bless, the minister of wrath and of ruin to the unhappy children of Africa."



African Natural History.

THE LEOPARD.

This beautiful, but ferocious animal, is an inhabitant of the interior parts of Africa, where the species most abounds; but it is also found in several parts of India, China, and Arabia; and is hunted for its flesh as well as its skin, which is exceedingly beautiful, being of a fine bright yellow, thickly diversified with small black spots disposed in clusters highly ornamental. When brought to Europe, the skins of these animals are greatly esteemed.

Their flesh is said to be as white as veal, and well tasted; it is much relished by the negroes, who frequently take them in pit-falls, covered at the top, and baited with a morsel of some kind of flesh. The female negroes make collars of their teeth, which they wear as charms, and to which their imagination, clouded by ignorance and influenced by superstition, its natural concomitant, has induced them to attribute extraordinary virtues.

When these animals cannot find a sufficient supply of food in their native solitudes, in the uncultivated parts of Africa, they frequently come down in great numbers into the Lower Guinea, where they make horrible devastation among the herds of cattle which cover the plains of that fertile country, and spare no living creature that has the misfortune to fall in their way. The late Sir Ashton Lever kept a leopard in a cage at Leicester house, where it became so tame as always to appear gratified by attention and caresses; testifying its pleasure by purring, and rubbing itself against the bars like a cat. Sir Ashton presented it to the Royal Menagerie in the Tower, where a person previously acquainted with it, went, after an interval of more twelve months, and was greatly surprised to find himself recognized by the animal, which began to renew its usual caresses.

In India there is a species of the Leopard about the size of a grey hound, marked with spots pretty much like the rest of the kind, but of which the ground colour is less brilliant yellow, inclining to tawness. This species of leopard is frequently tamed and trained to hunt the antelope, and other beasts of the chase. It is carried in a small kind of wagon, chained and hoodwinked, until it approaches the game, when it is unchained and let loose on the pursuit. At first it begins by creeping along close to the ground, squatting, and concealing itself as much as possible, until it gains an advantageous position. It then darts on its prey with extraordinary agility, frequently making five or six amazing bounds. If it does not succeed in this first effort, it desists from any other pursuit, and returns to its master.

The general size of the African Leopard, is nearly that of a pretty large mastiff; and few of them exceed four feet in length.—[*Bigland's Natural History.*

(To be continued.)



Methodist Mission to Liberia.

The intelligence contained in the following letter, is of a most gratifying character, and we hope it may excite Christians of all denominations to higher efforts for the civilization and salvation of the people of Africa. The colony will, we have no doubt, derive vast benefits from the establishment of Christian Missions within its borders. No time, however, should be lost in attempting to prepare men of colour for missionary labours in that land, since human life should not unnecessarily be put to hazard; and the climate cannot be considered favorable to the constitutions of white men.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1830.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Ch. in New York, feeling deeply impressed with the solemn importance of the great cause in which the friends of African Colonization are laboring, have recently resolved to unite their zeal, their liberality, and their prayers for the establishment of a mission in Liberia. They have heard from that distant shore the cry, "come over and help us." They believe it to be the voice of God, and when the Almighty speaks, who shall not listen, who shall not lend an obedient ear? We are convinced, that Colonization, to be entirely effectual, will require more than the arts of civilized life can accomplish. Christianity is absolutely needed; no recommendation from the lamented Ashmun, that great martyr of Africa's salvation, was ever worthy of more solemn consideration, than that wherein he urges ardent and untiring missionary labours, "as the only means of rendering the colony, what it is intended to be made, a truly christian and civilized asylum of an outcast race of men." This sentiment we fully embrace, and we are anxious with our brethren of other denominations to share in the glorious work of Africa's regeneration, and to cast our mite into this treasury of the Lord. We well know your deep solicitude upon every subject connected with African Colonization, and hence we have thus introduced to your notice our Young Men's Missionary Society and its objects.

As patriots we indulge the hope that the noble society, to whose advancement you are so zealously devoted, will continue to advance more and more, in its vast, patriotic, and benevolent purposes. But as followers of Christ, who have always manifested a lively interest, and zeal in the spiritual welfare of the black man, we would be more concerned, that the gospel of the Son of Peace should spread its holy influences in that colony, and even penetrate the remotest deserts of that dark corner of the earth. With these objects in view, we shall always be grateful, for any information that you may be able to afford us in their attainment.

Yours truly, &c.

Rev. R. R. GIBBET.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,

Corresponding Secretary.

African Song.

The following account, is from Captain Laing's travels to Falaba, in the Soohma Country. We hope before long to present our readers many other statements in regard to the character and customs of the African Tribes.

The news of my appearance was soon spread abroad, and the yard was forthwith crowded with dancers, musicians, and singers: among the latter of whom I was not a little annoyed to behold

the females whose stentorian lungs had so stunned me in the morning, and I was obliged not only to submit to a repetition of Yarradee's war-song, with their diabolical chorus, (which is a favourite air among the Soolima musicians,) but to pay them for their trouble; otherwise, according to Musah, I should have had a bad name amongst them, and nothing is more dreaded by an African than a bad name from the Jelles. The sound of the balla was beautiful, as also the recitation by the singing men, but the din of the chorus roared forth by the women, was savage in the extreme. After the war-song of Yarradee, they sung for nearly half an hour of the wars between the Soolimas and Foulahs, a few sentences of which were translated to me as they were caught by my interpreter; and are as follows:—

SONG.

The men of the Foulah nation are brave.—No man but a Foulah can stand against the Soolimas.—The Foulahs came to Falaba wit' 30,000 men; they came down the hills like the rolling of a mighty river; they said, Falaba men, pay, or we will burn your town. The brave Yarradee sent a barbed arrow against the Foulahs, and said, you must slay me first.—The fight began; the sun hid his face; he would not behold the number of the slain. The clouds which covered the skies frowned, like the brow of the Kelle Mansa*.—The Foulahs fought like men; and the ditch around Falaba was filled with their slain.—What could they do against the Soolima Lion?—The Foulahs fled, never to return; and Falaba is at peace.

As soon as the Amazons had finished their song, a droll-looking man, who played upon a sort of guitar, the body of which was a callabash, commenced a sweet air, and accompanied it with a tolerably fair voice. He boasted, that by his music he could cure diseases; that he could make wild beasts tame, and snakes dance; if the white man did not believe him, he would give him a specimen; with that, changing to a more lively air, a large snake crept from beneath a part of the stockading in the yard, and was crossing it rapidly, when he again changed his tune, and playing a little lower, sung: "Snake, you must stop; you run too fast, stop at my command, and give the white man service." The snake was obedient, and the musician continued: "Snake, you must dance, for a white man has come to

*The Kelle Mansa, or war-master, the title of the general of the army.

Falaba; dance, snake, for this is indeed a happy day." The snake twisted itself about, raised its head, curled, leaped, and performed various feats, of which I should not have supposed a snake capable; at the conclusion, the musician walked out of the yard, followed by the reptile, leaving me in no small degree astonished, and the rest of the company not a little pleased, that a black man had been able to excite the surprise of a white one. On my retiring to the interior of my dwelling, the dancing commenced, the noise of which deprived me of rest till a late hour; and on my awaking in the morning, I found, by the sluggish beat of the fatigued drummer, that some, more reluctant than others to break up an amusement which daylight alone puts a stop to among Africans, had not yet discontinued their exertions.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Corydon, Augt. 5, 1830.

I enclose to you five dollars for the American Colonization Society, collected in the Presbyterian congregation of this place.

If the money which has been usually spent on the 4th of July for gunpowder, ardent spirits, and sumptuous dinners, was cast into the treasury of your Society, what good might be done, and what evil prevented.

Hunter, N. Y., Augt. 10, 1830.

The enclosed ten dollars is for the use of your valuable Society. It is a small contribution, but it is just twice as large as the one we sent you last year. By the blessing of Divine Providence, we hope our contributions may continue to increase. I ought to add, that one dollar of this money was contributed by the children in one of our district schools, wishing you "God speed" in your glorious enterprise.

Clark county, Ind., Aug. 29, 1830.

I am poor; but as an American, I love liberty, and viewing the American Colonization Society (not as I formerly viewed it) one of the grand means to guard our liberties, I herewith enclose to

you for the Society, fifty dollars of my hard earnings, praying for the Lord's blessing on it. The warm blood which flows now through my veins, begotten by the mettle of '76, says success to the enterprising American Colonization Society.

TACITUS.



Intelligence.

At a Meeting of a number of gentlemen friendly to the interests of the American Colonization Society, held on Monday Evening, the 27th ult. at Clinton Hall, William A. Duer was called to the Chair, and Ira B. Underhill was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Robert S. Finley, Esq. (an Agent of the American Colonization Society,) and by a number of other gentlemen.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting have heard with the liveliest interest the cheering account given by the Agent of the Colonization Society, of the flourishing situation of the infant Colony of Liberia, planted under the auspices of the above institution, on the coast of Africa, and that convinced of the certain and successful tendency of that institution to promote the cause of emancipation—to exterminate the Slave trade—to afford a comfortable and appropriate asylum to the free persons of colour in the United States—to eradicate sectional jealousies and embarrassments in our country—cement our own bond of union, and finally, to diffuse the benign influence of the gospel over the vast continent of Africa, and thus to convert the fountain curse into a broad stream of diffusive blessing, we consider it the bounden duty of every philanthropist, patriot and christian to promote its interests.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the benevolent views and beneficial operations of the American Colonization Society; and under the deepest solicitude for its entire success, will cordially cooperate with that Institution in devising and adopting such measures as may be best calculated for the attainment, under Providence, of the great objects it has in view.

Resolved, That with a view to the diffusion of information on this interesting subject, more effectually to enlist the sympathies of a benevolent and discerning public, preparatory to more decided measures to be adopted, a Committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare an Address, and to take measures generally for the call of a public meeting in our city, in relation to this most important subject, to be held (at such place as may be designated by the Committee,) on Tuesday evening, the 11th of January next, at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen compose the above Committee.

William A. Duer,

Rev. Dr. Knox, G. P. Disosway,

Rev. Dr. Cox, Grove Wright,

Rev. Dr. Westbrook, Ira H. Underhill,

Rev. Dr. Luckey, J. W. Mulligan,

Rev. Dr. Milnor, George Wilson,

Rev. Dr. McClay, William L. Stone,

Rev. Dr. H. Bangs, William A. Meregin,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Ira R. Underhill, *Secretary.* W. A. Duer, *Chairman.*

[*New York Spectator.*]

ROCKSTEN, December 11, 1830.

Messrs. Editors. I have just been looking over the Commercial Advertiser of December 6th; and I perceive that a Mr. Finley proposes to give his services to superintend the passage of a lot of emigrants to Liberia, provided he can raise the funds necessary to fit out a vessel.

If the Colonization cause is worth sustaining, (and I cannot but think it is the cause of liberty, of religion, and may I not say, of God?) there is no way in which it would seem more likely to be promoted, and the comfort and happiness of the emigrants secured, than by the personal superintendence of the transports by such a man as there is reason to believe Mr. Finley to be. Should he succeed, I desire to contribute towards the object, and I hereby authorize you to draw on me for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at short sight, whenever the vessel shall be ready to sail, provided Mr. F. accompanies it, and provided also, and it is upon the express condition, that no spirituous liquors are shipped on board the vessel, either as part of her cargo, or for the use of the crew or passengers, except so much as is usual to put up in medicine chests, (if that is practiced on board of vessels where ardent spirits are prohibited.) Should he succeed in raising the necessary funds for the voyage, before this comes to hand, I have no objection that this amount should be appropriated to such an object as shall be deemed best calculated to promote the interests of learning or of religion in the Colony, and for this purpose, putting the money in the hands of Mr. Finley. If the vessel carries out the curse of nations, of colonies, and of individuals—to wit: rum, brandy, &c. then this offer goes for nothing.

If you will take the trouble to see that my wishes are carried into effect in this particular, you will do me a great favor; and permit me just to say to Mr. F. that he cannot in my opinion, do the colony so great a service in any other way, as to promote the cause of temperance—total abstinence among its inhabitants. I am yours, &c.

We will attend to the request of our friend and correspondent, with very great pleasure—and likewise as many additional orders of the kind as may be entrusted to us.—[*Ib.*]

A Friend has favored us with a copy of the following Bill, which is now before the Legislature of North Carolina. We trust that this state will come forward in a decided and liberal manner, to the support of the scheme of African Colonization.

A bill to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of colour from this State to Liberia.

Whereas the removal of free persons of colour from this State to Liberia, on the coast of Africa, would be conducive to the peace, harmony and good morals of the citizens of the State, and tend manifestly to the moral and intellectual improvement of said free persons of colour;

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a tax of eight cents over and above the tax now laid by law, be levied and collected on each and every taxable black poll within this State for the term of ten years from the passage of this act; and that the sheriffs of the several counties of this state shall annually collect and account for the same, in the same manner as other taxes now imposed by law.

II. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the State shall keep an account of the amount of taxes collected and paid into the Treasury by virtue of this act by the several counties in this State, and the same shall constitute a fund to be appropriated exclusively to the removal of free persons of colour from the State to Liberia aforesaid.

III. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the state, as soon as he may deem it expedient, to appoint an agent or commissioner for the purpose of carrying into effect, at the least possible cost, the intent of this act, in aiding the removal of free persons of colour from this State to Liberia, and at all times to fill such vacancies in said appointment as may occur from death, resignation or refusal to act; and it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his appointment, to enter into bond with approved securities in the sum of \$5000, payable to the Governor of the State, and his successors in office, for faithfully applying and accounting for all monies which may be placed in his hands by virtue of his appointment.

IV. Be it further enacted, That in the selection of free persons of colour to be removed in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner to expend the amount of the tax which shall be paid by each county in this State in the removal of free persons of colour from

such county, so long as there shall remain in such county any free persons of colour; and when all free persons of colour shall be removed from any county, then the amount of taxes paid by such county by virtue of this act shall be applied to the removal of any free persons of colour within the State.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor of the State for the time being, to arrange and digest such plan for carrying the intentions of this act into effect as may be deemed most expedient.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for said agent or commissioner to engage the aid and assistance of other agents for carrying into effect the provisions of this act provided the same can be done without expense.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the State, at any time after the payment of the taxes which may be collected and paid into the Treasury by virtue of this act, in Oct. 1851, to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary for the removal of free persons of colour pursuant to this act: *provided*, such sum shall not exceed the total amount of the tax collected by virtue of this act; *and provided further*, that in no case shall a greater sum than dollars be allowed for the removal of any one person.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for said agent or commissioner to apply said monies to the removal of any free person over the age of forty years; unless such person or persons are about to remove with their children, being under the age of forty years.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner to make a detailed report to the General Assembly of the State, annually, setting forth his proceedings under this act.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That the next General Assembly shall make a just allowance to said agent or commissioner for all services to be rendered up to that period, and shall then fix a competent salary for his annual services.

COLONIZATION.—The receipts of the Am. Colonization Society from Oct. 18 to Nov. 15, amounted to \$4150. In each of the two previous months, if we recollect right, the receipts were as great or greater. The revenue of the year will unquestionably exceed that of any preceding one. These facts indicate an increasing interest in the public mind on the subject of African colonization. But there is another fact which is still *more* worthy of notice, viz. that the progress of emancipation at home, has fully kept pace with the progress of colonization abroad. A fact which speaks volumes for the generosity and humanity of the South.

A Colonization Society has been formed in Worcester, Mass.

SLAVES AT NO. 50, SOUVENIR.—The Legislature of N. C. have recently passed an act to prohibit the teaching of Slaves to read or write. The following is an extract from their proceedings:

"Whilst under consideration, Mr. Dick from Guilford, moved to strike out the clause of the bill which prohibits Slaves from being taught to read. Many of his constituents, he said, considered it to be their duty to teach their servants to read, that they might obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures, and he thought if slaves were not taught to write, so that they could hold no correspondence with each other, the purpose of the friends of the bill would be answered.

Mr. Meares was of a different opinion. If slaves were taught to read, he said they would be more likely to read the inflammatory publications of the day, such as he then held in his hand, (which was the celebrated Walker pamphlet) than the Scriptures. In order to show the length in which the incendiary writers to whom he referred, went, Mr. M. read from the pamphlet a number of very objectionable passages; and then hoped the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

It was negatived by a large majority.—[*B. Recorder.*]

AFRICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We were much pleased with a visit which we made last Sabbath to the African Sunday school, at the eastern side of the city, under the superintendance of Mr. Henry B. Funk. The scholars consist of persons of various ages, from children of six to seven years of age, up to men and women far advanced in life. We found several instances in this school of persons who, when they entered, did not know their letters, who now read with tolerable fluency in the Testament. One old lady between sixty and seventy, has learnt to read so as to understand the Bible, since she entered this school. She expressed great gratitude to God that she had been permitted to enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath school. One girl, about seventeen, commenced attending the school eight or nine months ago. When she first came, she did not even know her letters, and so difficult did she find their acquisition, that she was many times on the point of giving up in despair. She was encouraged to persevere, and now reads with considerable ease in the Testament.

CASE OF CONVERSION.

Some time during the past season, a colored boy and orphan, belonging to this school, by the name of Joseph Brown, died of the liver complaint. The case of this youth affords an encouraging instance of the good effects of Sabbath school instruction. His age was about thirteen. From his first attendance, his teacher found him of an amiable and docile disposition. He was always more perfect in his lessons than others in his class.

although he had less time for study, being apprenticed to a barber, who kept him constantly employed during the day and evening. The good effects of instruction, however, were soon visible in his conduct. Tho' sometimes a little wild himself, he ever, upon reflection, evinced great compunctions of conscience, and would often reprove his companions for their thoughtless and improper conduct. This tenderness of conscience continued to increase while he lived. He had often been employed to ride the race horses in Kentucky, for money. One day he told his teacher that he had been offered a dollar to ride a race which would soon take place, and asked whether it would be right. His teacher told him he thought not. He replied that he was very poor, and needed the money very much, but if you think it is not right I will not do it. His teacher gave him 25 cents; and commended him for his resolution.

A few weeks before his sickness, he was observed to be very much affected in the time of singing and prayer, always kneeling during the latter exercise, though it is not customary in the school. In his selection of books he ever chose those which contained hymns and prayers, many of which he learnt, and would often repeat them, particularly the hymn commencing,

"Come, humble sinner, in whose breast
A thousand thoughts revolve."

As he had been very regular and punctual in his attendance, his teacher was much surprised on his being absent for two or three weeks, and on inquiry, found that he was sick. As soon as circumstances would permit, he paid him a visit. He found him declining very fast, though on the first visit he was able to sit up and read a little in the Bible. His teacher conversed with him on the subject of religion with reference to his approaching dissolution. He appeared resigned, and said if it was the will of God, he had no wish to live. He thanked his teacher for all his kindness, and said he should have reason to bless God in eternity for what he had learnt in the Sabbath-school. Previous to his sickness his sister, with whom he lived, remarked that he was fond of retiring often by himself when he had a leisure moment. When asked the reason of this he would always reply with much simplicity, "*I am trying to pray.*" His end was peaceful and happy.—[*Cincinnati Journal*.

CENSUS OF RICHMOND, VA.—A late census of this city makes the blacks, including the free people of color, more numerous than the white population. The number of the white population, males and females, is 7748—slaves, males and females, 6351—free colored, 1958—total colored, 8309—total white and colored, 16,057.

The gain of population in Richmond since 1820, has been 32½ per cent. In Matthews county the returns give, white, 3995—slaves, 3481—free persons of color, 189—total of color, 3670—total of whites and colored population, 7653. In this county the gain is 800 over the census of 1820.

In the New York Christian Advocate of the 7th inst. is an interesting Address of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a meeting of the citizens to be held on the 11th inst., to consider and aid the views of the American Colonization Society. We have room for the following extract.

Many hundreds of free people of color are at this moment prevented from emigrating, and many hundreds of slaves are still held in bondage because the funds of the institution are inadequate to provide the means of transportation. And were its resources even sufficient for that purpose, the numbers of those prepared for emigration increase so rapidly that additional funds would soon be required to purchase new territories for their reception, and to enable the society to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness both in the U. States and in Africa.

Referring to what has already been suggested in regard to the probable effects of establishing these colonies; in delivering our country from the evils of a free colored population; in alleviating gradually the condition of the slaves, and ultimately removing slavery from amongst us, we shall merely advert to the advantages which would accrue to our commerce from having friendly ports on the coast of Africa for our Indiamen and other vessels to refresh at; and to the more important object of creating new markets for our manufactures, where we might exchange them for the richest productions of the torrid zone.

The benefits to be conferred on Africa by such establishments, afford stronger motives than any that have yet been offered for engaging in the enterprise. We allude to the destruction of the slave trade and to the introduction of the lights of civilization and religious truth amongst the native tribes. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to suppress the slave trade, by means of solemn treaties and laws declaring it to be piracy; and notwithstanding the attempts to exterminate it by the naval forces of the United States and Great Britain, the inhuman traffic is still pursued to as great an extent as at any former period, and with greater cruelty than ever. To those acquainted with the nature of the trade, and the state of the country where it is carried on, the inefficacy of such exertions as have hitherto been relied on for abolishing it are sufficiently evident: and they look upon colonization as the only expedient by which that object can be effected. The occupation of the coast by several colonies similar to that already established, would eventually cut off all access to the avenues and seats of the trade, and in the mean time afford the necessary facilities to public cruisers of procuring supplies and intelligence, whereby they would be able constantly to maintain their stations.

But the most effectual mode of putting an end to this barbarous traffic, is by inspiring the natives with an abhorrence of its criminality—convinc-

ing them that their real and permanent interests are opposed to its continuance; and directing their attention to other sources of commercial profit. For the first and most important of these purposes, the inculcation of virtuous principles, both by precept and example, is indispensably necessary; and the latter can only be accomplished by affording that regular market for their productions which new settlements in their neighbourhood would always insure to them. The experience of the present colony shows that much may be done by these means to discredit the slave trade amongst the natives, and that much more in proportion may be expected from an extension of the system.

By means of a regular commercial intercourse, not only is a practical conviction of the superior advantages of fair and lawful trade produced and propagated amongst the African tribes; but the way is more easily prepared for their moral improvement; and it will not be denied, that the obligation to communicate to them the blessings of civilization and religion, is peculiarly binding upon those nations of Christendom that have at any time partaken in the slave trade. Although we may now lament the share our own country ever had in this barbarous traffic, yet we ought not to forget that a recompense is due from us. What more noble atonements could we make to benighted Africa, than to render the descendants of her oppressed children the instruments of her illumination? And what method more effectual could be devised, for extending the light of truth over her dark regions, than by planting colonies upon her shores, of which every individual member "becomes," as has been well observed, "in some degree a missionary."

Such, then, are the objects of the American Colonization Society; such the effects which it has in part accomplished, and such the results which may be anticipated from its future exertions. To ensure the continuance of those efforts, it is, however, necessary that they should be sustained and invigorated by the co-operation of those who, whilst they acknowledge their importance and efficiency, are by the providence of God enabled to contribute most largely to their extension and support. And although we have seen that much has already been done in other parts of the union to aid the institution, and extend the sphere of its usefulness; although an auxiliary society has been established at the seat of our state government, and one of our fellow citizens has taken the lead amongst its most liberal benefactors, yet much more remains to be done; and much may reasonably be expected from this city, where so large a portion of wealth, intelligence, and public spirit is known to be concentrated. An attempt was indeed made a few years since to establish in it a local society in aid of the parent institution; but from causes which, if fully understood, it would now be unnecessary to explain, that effort failed. We are now called on to renew it, or in some other shape to co-operate in the plan of African Colonization; and we trust that the call will now be answered, in the same

munificent spirit which has distinguished this community in the support given by it to other schemes of charitable enterprise; which, however meritorious, cannot be more deserving of its patronage.

This address is signed by the following gentlemen:

William A. Duer,	John Knox,
Samuel H. Cox,	D. C. Westbrook,
Samuel Luckey,	James Milnor,
Archibald M'Clay,	Heman Bangs,
G. P. Disosway,	Grove Wright,
Ira B. Underhill,	J. W. Mulligan,
George Wilson,	William L. Stone,
William A. Merriam.	

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Worcester Co. (Mass.) Auxiliary Colonization Society.

This promising Society was organized on the ninth of last month. The Chairman (George A. Tufts, Esq.,) of a Committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens of that county, then presented an able and interesting Report, giving an account of the origin, principles, and progress of the Institution, after the acceptance of which, sundry resolutions were adopted and a Society was established. The following is the list of officers

President,

Rev. John Nelson, Leicester.

Vice Presidents,

Rev. Jonathan Going, Worcester; Hon. Joseph G. Kendall, Leominster, Geo. A. Tufts, Esq., Dudley.

Managers,

Rev. Josiah Clark, Rutland, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Pliny Merrick, Esq., Charles Allen, Esq., Worcester, Ira Barton, Esq., Oxford; Heman Stebbins, Esq., Brookfield; Rev. George Allen, Shrewsbury, Joseph Willard, Esq., Lancaster.

Secretary,

Dr. John S. Butler, Worcester.

Treasurer,

Charles G. Prentiss, Esq., Worcester.

At a meeting of the citizens of New York, held in the Middle Dutch Church, on the evening of Tuesday the 11th inst., the Rev. Dr. Luckey was called to the Chair, and Ira B. Underhill appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Robert S. Finley, Esq., an agent of the American Colonization Society, Thomas E. Wells, Esq., Col. S. T. Knapp, and Dr. Samuel H. Cox, after which the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society are such as commend themselves to the interests, moral sentiments, and religious principles of this community, and deserve the approbation and support of every citizen who has at heart the prosperity and reputation of his country, or the welfare and improvement of mankind.

Resolved, That the wisdom, prudence and zeal with which the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society, have been pursued, entitle it to public confidence and patronage, and afford a presage of its eventual success, in removing the reproach of slavery, and the evil consequences of its existence from this land; in suppressing the inhuman traffic by which slaves were introduced upon our soil, and in dispensing the benefits of civilization and religious truths among the natives of Southern Africa.

Resolved, That in order more effectually to co-operate in promoting the benignant ends of the American Colonization Society, it is expedient that a society be organized in this city auxiliary to that Society.

A Constitution was then formed, which was approved and adopted by the meeting, which is as follows:

Constitution of the Colonization Society of the City of New York.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of the City of New York, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. An annual subscription of *any sum* shall constitute an individual a member of this Society. And the payment at any one time of thirty dollars a member for life.

ART. 3. The Officers of this Society, shall be a President, six Vice-Presidents, and thirty Managers, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer; of which Board, when regularly convened, seven shall form a quorum.

ART. 4. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 5. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, *quarterly*; and their first meeting shall be on

ART. 6. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 7. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers. And the Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society and of the Board and give notice of all meetings.

ART. 8. The Society shall hold its Annual Meeting on the 4th of July, to receive the Annual Report, and elect new officers. And when the 4th

of July shall come on Sunday, it shall be postponed until the following day.

New York, January 14th, 1831.

The following persons were elected officers of the Society:

President—William A. Duer.

Vice-Presidents—Walter Bowne, Abraham Van Nest, Ogden Edwards, John T. Irving, Wm. Colgate, Nathan Bangs.

Recording Secretary—Ira B. Underhill.

Corresponding Secretary—John W. Mulligan.

Treasurer—Moses Allen.

Managers—John Duer, Gabriel P. Disosway, John Griscom, Geo. Wilson, Silas Holmes, Jonathan D. Steele, Wm. L. Stone, David M. Reese, Gerard Hallock, Phineas Crandell, C. D. Westbrook, Garret Bleeker, Jas. Talimadge, Myndert Van Schaick, Knowles Taylor, Thos. Stokes, John W. Hinton, Grove Wright, Asson G. Phelps, Israel Corse, Ansel W. Ives, Theodore Dwight, R. H. Mackay, Wm. B. Crosby, Francis Hall, Sidney E. Morse, A. D. Wilson, Ellington Schieffelin, Nathan Caswell, Isaac Adriance.

And it was thereupon further *Resolved*, That whereas the expense of colonizing in Africa, the annual increase of the whole colored population of the United States will not exceed *one million of dollars*, or about *ten cents* each, if divided among the citizens of this republic—it be recommended to the citizens of New York to imitate the example of other communities which have contributed in that proportion to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

On motion of the Rev. Cyrus Mason, it was *Resolved*, that this meeting recommend to the board of Managers immediately to appoint a committee to improve the present time for applying to every religious congregation in this city to form branches, Auxiliary to this Society.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the several gentlemen who have addressed this meeting be requested to furnish copies of, or the substance of their respective addresses for publication, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of this city, friendly to the Colonization cause.

Adjourned.

SAMUEL LUCKEY, Chairman.

Ira B. Underhill, Secretary.



JUVENILE COLONIZATION SOCIETY—We were highly delighted with the exercises of the Juvenile Colonization Society, at their semi-annual meeting on New-Year's evening, in the Union Baptist meeting house. We presume that the respected auditory who attended on that occasion, will

agree with us in calling it one of the most interesting meetings which has been held in this city for a similar purpose. This society is composed of youth generally under 16 years of age. It was organized on the 4th of July, 1830. We learnt from the report, that it numbers already upwards of two hundred members, who, by the articles of the constitution, have pledged themselves to contribute one cent a week, or fifty cents a year, to its funds. The object of the Society is to aid the American Colonization Society in colonizing free colored persons in Africa. During the six months the Society has been in operation, upwards of \$30 have been collected and paid over to the parent society. Nearly the same amount remains due from persons who have not complied with the terms of subscription.

There were eight original addresses by members of the Society, written by themselves expressly for the occasion. They were highly creditable productions, both as to style and matter, and were delivered with an energy which showed that the speakers entered deeply into the spirit of the subject.—*Cincinnati Advertiser.*



FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIBERIA HERALD.

Spirit of Science!—who so long
Expatriate from thy native sphere
Hast trac'd no line, and breath'd no song
That dark, deserted land to cheer,—

Spirit of Power!—who lotus-crown'd
Didst reign 'mid Egypt's temples proud,
But in Oblivion's slumber drown'd
'Neath the drear pyramids hast bow'd,—

Spirit of Piety!—who nurs'd
Of old, amid that sultry clime
Oft' from Tertullian's musings burst
Or mitred Cyprian's page sublime,—

Again ye wake!—ye thrill the soul!—
Your resurrection morn appears,
Ye pour your language o'er a scroll
Which Africk scans through raptur'd tears:—

Bid your blest "Herald's" wing expand
 From shore to shore, from wave to wave,—
 Till distant realms shall stretch the hand
 To strike the fetter from the slave.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 15th December, to
 15th January, 1831.

The following collections have been received from Grove Wright, Esq. viz:

Collection in Rev S Saunders' church, South Salem, West Chester, N. A.....	\$22
in Rev Dr Ezra Fisk's church, at Goshen, N. Y.	16
by Rev Jacob Schultz, White House, N. J.....	3 16
in Rev D Church's congregation, Lebanon, N. J.	2 55
Cash from Mr. C. Johnson, Summerville,	5
in Rev Daniel Porter's church at Catskill, N. Y.	30
Rev S Willison, donation, Westfield,	2
in Rev Nicholas Lansing's church, of Clarkstown, Rochester county, N. Y.....	1 44
by the Young Men's C. Society at Ovid, (first sixmonths collection,)	10
in Rev J Keep's church at Homer, N. Y.	22 37
in Rev Thos Lounsbury's church at Ovid, N. Y.	15 56
in the first church at Mayfield,....	2 50
in the church at Lanklane and Pitcher,.....	7
in Rev Elias W Crane's church, at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.....	30
in Rev Wm Fisher's church, Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y.....	6 59
in Rev Mark Tucker's church, at Lexington Heights, Greene county, N. Y.....	12 75
in Rev Jonathan Cone's church, Durham, Green county, N. Y.....	9 80
in Rev Robt Hubbard's church, at Danville village, Livingston county, N. Y.....	7 55
by Mrs. F. Day,.....	1
by a friend,.....	4
by boys of the Rev Mr. Hubbard's church,.....	1 91
by Rev. Mr. Chase, in Plattsburgh, New York,	16
in Rev. J. Howard's church, Perry co. N. York,	4
by Rev. Jonathan Hunling, Shelter Island, N. Y.	2
by Rev. E. Roosa, Olwe, Ulster county, N. Y.	1 50
by Rev. S. Parker, Operla, Ontario, co. N. Y.	1 50
Prescon Orange, N. J. per Hon T. Frelinghuysen	24 50
Rev H. B. Bascom, per Wm. Doughty, Esq. ..	332 56

Annual carried forward,

\$593 75

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$594 75
Collection by Rev. T. Herron, Pittsburg, Pa.	37	
do. Mentow congregation, .	7	
do. Scrub Grass do.	1	
by Rev. Mr. Core, Armstrong county, Pa.	5	
The whole amount per Hon. Mr. Denney, —	50	
at Beach Spring, Harrison co. O. per Mr. Leavitt		15
Washington co. Pa. Col. S. by Hon. Mr. McCreaty, (of which \$50 was contributed by Dr. Ralston, and \$10 collected by him in the congregations of Mingo creek and Williamsport,) ..	70	
in Presb. ch. Galion, O. per Hon. Mr. Vinton,	7	
from individuals in S. Hartford, per E. Lord, Esq.	4	
from Auxy Soc. Tuscaloosa, per Hon. Mr. Baylor,	63	
from New Hampshire Col. Soc. per Hon. Mr. Bell,	250	
Indiana Colonization Society, per Isaac Coe, Esq. Treasurer, of which the following were contributions, viz:		30
Collection in Pisgah by Rev. J. M. Dickens,	\$4	
in Presbyterian ch. Washington,	8 16	
Franklin Auxiliary Colonization Society,	20	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$32 16	
Remaining in Mr. Coe's hands,	2 16	
E. Anderson, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md. as follows, viz:		
Collection in German Reformed ch. Hagerstown,	\$10	
in St Paul's church, near do	3	
Washington County Colonization Society,	5	18
Collection in Presbyterian Church, St Clairsville, Ohio, by		
Rev. J. Anderson, per Hon. B. Ruggles,	12	
Collections, 1829 & 1830, in the Methodist Church, Chestertown, Md. per Dr. P. Wroth,	11	
Jasper Corning, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.—his subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100	
The avails of the labor of the Female Gleaning Society of Huntsville, Alabama—to be applied, if necessary, to sending out some individual from that county to Africa, per John Allan, Esq.	50	
Chas. Kellogg, Esq. of Keego, N. Y. per Hon. Mr. Powers, Green county, Ohio, Col. Society, per John Gowdey, Esq.	10	
Donation by Rev. H. P. Bogne, Norwich, per J. Clapp, Esq.	50	
Nicholas Browne, Esq. of Providence, R. I.—on the plan of Gerrit Smith, 2 years subscription,	5	
C. Worth (it is believed), as his amusement upon a turning lathe, near Winchester, Virginia,	200	
Judge Burnett of Ohio—2d payment on plan of Gt. Smith,	10	
John Harris of Canton, Ohio, per Hon. Mr. Ruggles,	100	
Erie County, Penn. Colonization Society,	1	
A Friend in Fredericktown, Md. on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	13	
A Gentleman of Utica, N. Y. per Gerrit Smith,	100	
Col. Society of Newark, N. J. per Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen,	10	
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Total amount of Donations,	659	
do Collections,	1124 75	
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	\$1783 75	

